

## BIG STRIKE IS AVERTED; TRAINMEN ARE VICTORS

One of the Greatest Controversies Ever Between Railroads and Employees is Amicably Settled.

### THREATENED WALK-OUT INVOLVES 50,000 PEOPLE

Event Marks Closing of Longest and Hardest Fought Battle Ever Brought to Peaceful and Agreeable Termination by Mediators Under the Erdman Act—Conclusion of Conference Turns into Love Feast.

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Official announcement made by the mediators tonight that an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the railroads in the southeastern territory and their conductors and trainmen had been reached. The agreement signed provides for a substantial increase in the wages of the employees and improved conditions and hours of labor. The adjustment also will avert a threatened strike of 10,000 men which would have involved approximately 40,000 others. The settlement reached is regarded as a distinct victory for the employees, although concessions were made by both sides.

**Wage Increase.**  
While no statement was made concerning the terms of settlement of the controversy, it is known that the men have been granted an increase of wages ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. It is impossible in the present condition of the arrangement effected, definitely to state what increase is given by the agreement to the several classes of labor. This seems to be the result of the fact that several railway lines employ different methods of computing their wages. Some of the men receive a base wage, others receive pay in accordance with the number of miles covered each day, and yet others are paid according to the distance traveled and the speed made by the train.

Regarding the question of the mediators felt that they had no more than that the men in all capacities of employment were, by the terms of the adjustment, very considerable.

The conditions of railway labor throughout the southeastern territory were adjusted by the mediators. In every instance and on every line of the thirteen roads involved, the labor conditions of the men by terms of the agreement will be materially improved.

**Difficult Problem.**  
When the controversy was submitted to the mediators, Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Charles F. Neill, commissioner of labor, sixteen days ago, thirteen separate demands were made upon the railways by their employees. Of these thirteen demands the representatives of the employees have scored a victory on practically all. Until within a day or two, scarcely any likelihood existed of a satisfactory settlement of the controversy by the mediators. Twelve days were spent in almost fruitless endeavor to get the representatives of the two parties to the controversy together on a reasonable basis of settlement.

Arbitration, under the Erdman act, was proposed, but that proposition was finally abandoned. During the pendency of the mediation proceedings, a strike vote was taken by the labor organizations involved in the controversy and by a large majority a strike was ordered by the men unless the railways acceded to their demands.

Even when that fact became known the mediators did not abandon or eventually being able to adjust the difficulties.

**Desperate Struggle to Stop Strike.**  
Finally the presidents of the five great railway systems in the South were called into conference with the mediators in an effort to settle the trouble without a strike. The members of the general managers' committee and the representatives of labor organization commissioners had a protracted struggle to reach an agreement and besides were almost on the verge of abandoning any further effort to adjust the differences.

There was a strike, however, about 10,000 conductors and indirectly approximately 40,000 other employees of the

railways. Such a strike, it was realized, would be a calamity to the South and would affect seriously all parts of the United States. It was appreciated by the financial heads of several of the railway systems that a strike of that magnitude at this time might spell bankruptcy for several of the lines. They said frankly to the mediators and to the representatives of their employees that they were not in such a financial condition that would warrant a heavy increase.

Of all the railways in the United States, except those on the Pacific coast, they pointed out, the roads in the southeastern territory were the only lines which recently had not increased their freight rates. In view of that fact, they felt that some consideration ought to be given them in regard to the matter of increasing wages.

The representatives of the employees insisted, however, that the wages of railway men in southeastern territory should be raised and that amount they should approximate wages paid for similar employment in the western territory.

**Both Sides Pleased.**  
In its final analysis, the agreement reached today, after a series of conferences between the mediators and representatives of both sides of the controversy, continuing from 10 a. m.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## ADVISOR TO BALLINGER

Sen. Marshall Appointed Consulting Engineer.

### PAYS SALARY OF \$7,500

Retired Army Officer is Named to Fill Newly Created Position in the Interior Department in Accordance With Wishes of President Taft.

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Brigadier General Wm. L. Marshall, who recently retired as chief of engineers of the army, today was appointed consulting engineer to the secretary of the interior in the reclamation service, a position created by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to assist him in solving the engineering problems involved in completing the reclamation projects now under way.

While the appointment coincides with the policy of the administration in taking all possible advantage of the technical training and experience of the army engineers in the mammoth task of reclaiming of the arid and semi-arid regions of the country, it was said at the interior department that the new officer will not supplant F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, whose fate has been the subject of much speculation ever since the lines were sharply drawn between the Garfield and Ballinger administrations of the department.

**His Duties.**  
It was explicitly stated that General Marshall's appointment did not indicate any change in the personnel of the field force of the reclamation service, inasmuch as he would have no supervision or control over the operations of the service nor the designing of construction work. He would act, it was said, in an advisory capacity to the secretary of the interior in the work of completing reclamation projects under the provisions of the act of June 25, last, authorizing the issuance of \$25,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for that purpose.

The creation of the new position was in accordance with the wishes of the President and was in harmony, it was stated, with the plan of inspection by army engineers of existing reclamation projects, as provided by the new law. That act provides for the appointment of a branch of engineers to be designated from the engineer corps of the army to inspect the reclamation works, reporting directly to the President. Mr. Taft has the appointment of this board now under consideration. The board will serve in an advisory capacity to the President, while General Marshall will occupy a similar relation to the secretary of the interior.

**Will Expedite Work.**  
Director Newell, of the reclamation service, in response to a question today, said he thought the appointment of General Marshall a good thing, and believed it would expedite the work.

General Marshall, who, in his new position, will receive a salary of \$7,500 a year, was placed on the retired list of the army on June 11, last, after a distinguished career as an engineer.

## T. R. TALKS TO SUIT INSURGENT LEADERS

They Leave Sagamore Hill Satisfied and the Colonel Calls 'Em "Fine Fellows."

### THREE MOST FAITHFUL TO ROOSEVELT POLICIES

Teddy Makes Public That He Owes Debt of Gratitude to Representatives Madison and Murdock for Work Done in House—Gives Out Statement.

(By Associated Press)  
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 2.—Three Kansans—all Republican insurgents of the deepest dye—talked with Theodore Roosevelt for three hours at Sagamore Hill today and went away satisfied. When they had gone Colonel Roosevelt called them "fine fellows," and said they discussed the "work of the recent session of congress." All agreed that the Hallinger-Pinchot controversy was not touched.

The visitors were Senator Joseph L. Bristow and Representatives Victor Murdock and E. H. Madison, all of whom fought hard for Roosevelt policies when he was in the White House. That he appreciated their services he made known with emphasis today; the insurgents were more emphatic in their praise of Theodore Roosevelt.

**Explains Conference.**  
When the four o'clock train had pulled out of Oyster Bay and the correspondents straightened up, the colonel was pacing about in a crash riding suit and riding boots. He plunged into an explanation of the conference at once.

"Those three Kansans," he began, "are among my most loyal supporters and were during the seven years I was in the White House."

"Can you tell us what was discussed?" was ventured.

"These fine fellows and I have been discussing the recent session of congress," said Colonel Roosevelt, "but I wish to say right here," he said with a snap, "we have not been discussing the Ballinger-Pinchot trouble."

"My friend, Madison, is one of the judges in that case and I would not have it appear that I expected any influence in the matter."

**Grateful to Them.**  
"I owe an especial debt of gratitude to Representatives Madison and Murdock for the stand they took at the time when Representative Tawney offered a resolution providing that none of the appropriations of the secret service might be used in investigating the conduct of members of the senate and house. At that time, also, a resolution of censure, aimed at myself, was offered in congress, and Madison and Murdock fought it to the end. Madison and Murdock were right in that fight—the provisions for the secret service should never have been struck out."

Here the colonel paused a moment, then like a shot he said:

"Would you like to know the secret of that fight. It was just this way: A number of members of congress realized that I was hitting at them. I'm calling no names."

"Senator Bristow rendered a great service to his country in the postal investigation. He found the rascals and put them out."

The colonel was then pressed for something concerning the conference with Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the Republican county committee of New York county. Mr. Griscom is spending the night at Sagamore Hill. It was Mr. Griscom who fathered the amendments to the now defeated Cobb direct primary bill and it was to him that Colonel Roosevelt sent the telegram from Cambridge, urging that the measure be passed.

"What Mr. Griscom and I have discussed should be perfectly obvious from the text of my Cambridge telegram," said the colonel. This dismissed the subject.

Colonel Roosevelt has never said just what he proposed to do in the face of the defeat of the Cobb bill, but those who know him as a fighter, look upon his conference with Mr. Griscom as indicating that plans are being discussed which will mean much to the Republican organization in this State.

Just when Governor Hughes will confer with the colonel is still problematical. "He may come at any time," said Colonel Roosevelt, "but I am uncertain when."

"Now boys," admonished Victor Murdock, "shut your mouths and let the police court talk tomorrow."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## TEDDY WILL HAVE NO SUCH POLITICAL HONORS

Former President Declines Offer for Governor of New York.

(By Associated Press)  
UTICA, N. Y., July 2.—About ten days ago the Republican Club in this city passed a resolution putting forward the name of former President Theodore Roosevelt as a nominee for governor in this state. This resolution was forwarded. Mr. Roosevelt June 19 with a statement as to the character and standing of the body which passed it.

It appears that Colonel Roosevelt wrote an immediate reply, but in some manner the letter was mislaid and not until a day or two ago did the secretary of the club, Fred B. Adams, of this city, receive the colonel's letter. The letter is a positive and unqualified declination of the proposed honor, and is as follows:

"May I, through you cordially thank the Republican Club of Oneida county for its message of appreciative good will?"

"Believe me, I appreciate it. But I also ask that the club at once stop any agitation to have me nominated for governor. It would be an absolute impossibility for me to accept."

"With high regards,  
Sincerely yours,  
(Signed)  
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## HOLLAND LEAVES FIELD TO MAYNARD AND YOUNG

Candidate Withdraws From Congressional Race in Second District.

(By Associated Press)  
NORFOLK, VA., July 2.—J. Peter Holland, of Franklin, Virginia, tonight announced his withdrawal from the race for the Democratic congressional nomination. This leaves only William A. Young and Congressman Harry L. Maynard in the race.

Mr. Holland declared he had looked over conditions carefully and was confident he could not win.

The primary occurs August 23, and from present indications it will be the closest and most interesting the second district of Virginia has seen in many years.

### CONVENTION AT SEA.

Tobacco Men Transact Business From Norfolk to New York.

(By Associated Press)  
NEW YORK, July 2.—One hundred members of the Tobacco Association of the United States arrived today from Norfolk, Va., after holding their annual convention at sea.

The members are leaf tobacco men, mostly from Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas and they figured that it would be more agreeable in the prevailing hot spell to thrash out their business plans at sea, so they met at Norfolk and embarked on the Old Dominion Liner Jamestown for that purpose.

### MANN RESPITES REYNOLDS.

Hanover County Man, Convicted of Arson, Given 30 Days.

RICHMOND, VA., July 2.—Anderson Reynolds, of Hanover county, sentenced to death July 6 for arson, was respited thirty days by Governor Mann this morning in order that the petition of numerous citizens that the penalty be made life imprisonment be examined.

Reynolds burned the home of J. A. Mallory, Hanover county, in April, 1909. Because the family was in the house at the time, the death sentence was imposed.

Attorney H. M. Smith today called on the governor with the papers asking for a respite, which was granted.

### SHOOT HIM FROM AMBUSH.

Family Trouble in Tennessee Families Leads to Killing.

(By Associated Press)  
Bristol, Tenn., July 2.—At Shady Ford, near here today, William Gross shot and killed his brother-in-law, William South. Gross used a rifle and fired from ambush. After killing South, Gross went to the home of Jacob Fritz, a neighbor, against whom he had a grudge and fired a shot from his rifle, missed Fritz, but the ball struck the latter's aged mother, slightly wounding her. Gross has disappeared. Gross and South married twin sisters and family troubles are believed to have led to the killing.

### Americans Honored at Oxford.

(By Associated Press)  
OXFORD, ENGLAND, July 2.—Several American Rhode Island scholars have been awarded honors for the past collegiate year. F. D. Metzger, of Washington, takes first class honors in school jurisprudence; F. D. Griffin, of California; F. E. Homan, of Utah; and W. T. Stockton, of Florida, take second class; and R. E. Blake, of Tennessee, and S. H. Blake, of Washington, third class. R. W. Burgess, of Rhode Island, took third class in school mathematics.

**Held for Portsmouth Police.**  
Detective Sergeant Reynolds yesterday arrested F. W. Henderson, a negro, who is wanted by the Portsmouth police on the charge of larceny. The prisoner was held by Justice Clements for his appearance in the police court Tuesday morning.

## EXPERTS LOOK FOR GREAT RING BATTLE

Expect Jeffries-Johnson Prize Fight to be Greatest of the Times.

### LODGING PLACES OVERRUN; PEOPLE GUARDED IN CARS

Delegates from the World's Sporting Centers Are Arriving on Every Train and the Scene is One of Gambling and Excitement of Expectancy.

(By Associated Press)  
RENO, NEVADA, July 2.—Reno is just waiting now. Tomorrow and Monday morning—and then the moment when Billy Jordan will climb out of the ring, with all the speed that his fat legs can carry him, saying "Let 'er go."

Another languid sunset in those brown hills and the great Jeffries-Johnson battle will be on.

In the meantime the desert city rapidly is taking on the appearance of a national convention. The delegates from the world's sporting centers are arriving on every train. The streets and hotels are filled with a shifting of gentlemen thieves, gamblers and pugilists. The hum of conversation on the street is punctuated with the click of the roulette wheels and with the cry of "four-ten hawkers." And all are awaiting the event that nothing but an earthquake, fire, or death can now prevent.

The camps of the fighters are quiet with the pulse of suspense. The arena is waiting out in the white dust, an ugly skeleton that in a few hours will be palpating with life and thrills that the red gods send down men's spines in moments of physical strife. Probably not another stick will have to be touched. The purse money is up—all of it—the sum of \$101,000, which the fight lovers will play Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson to measure their wits, their brains and their fighting hearts. The only movement from the rival camps today was in the way of pleasure and thought-killing. Both Jeffries and Johnson made automobile trips into town, Johnson just for fun and to have the crowd stare at him and Jeffries because he had to, in order to get to the fishing grounds that he decided to visit late in the afternoon.

**Jeffries Surprises Them.**  
The critical time of waiting is being watched closely by fight experts. Jeffries has surprised them all by his apparent unconcern on the eve of the greatest moment in his life. Nothing else was expected from the black man.

Nothing has arisen to add or detract from the arguments pro and con that have been agitating the sports of the country for a year.

In the Jeffries camp, the hangers-on and trainers are willing to bet their last dollar that the man, whom no man ever has brought to his knees by a blow, will make Johnson look like the outside of a stern cellar after a hurricane. They can see nothing but the huge flaying arms of Jeffries, mowing down his opponent. They predict less than seven rounds after the first blow is struck.

### Expect Long Fight.

On the other hand, there is pain for in the hearts of the men who follow Johnson. They see the negro astride the world. They depend on youth and science—and especially that right upper cut. The dead level of opinion among the fight experts is that the fight will be a long one and a hard one—in other words, the greatest ring battle of the times.

Among the crowds that throng the bar rooms and gambling houses are the faces of men known around the world—the world of the pink sheet at least—and there are also faces of men known well to the police of all great cities. The state police are doing what they can to keep the grafters and the thieves away—even to the extent of searching trains at the border—but there is many a loophole and the light-fingered gentry are here in force.

Though hampered by a lack of experienced detectives, familiar with the laws and operating methods of the crooks and criminals always down to the scene of a big fight, the officials in charge of the policing of Reno say tonight they have the situation well in hand.

### Special Guards on Duty.

To guard the railman sleeping cars in the city of Reno, in which a large number of gamblers and tourists are staying, the city police have placed a special guard on duty.

Southern Pacific railway has brought a large force of special men. Each train entering the city, either from East or West, carries one or more railroad detectives whose business it is to guard passengers against pickpockets and keep the roofs and trucks of the cars clear of tramps and boys waiting ripe to the big fight.

According to their announced offer, the fight plane, both fighters will shake the dust of Nevada on their feet on the day following the battle. It makes no difference, they declare, what the outcome of the battle is.

Jeffries will hasten back to his home in Southern California.

Johnson will go direct to New York.

### COMES NEAR STARVING.

Boy Recovering at Pinners Point from Imprisonment in Freight Car.

(By Associated Press)  
NORFOLK, VA., July 2.—Sam Hill, aged 13 years, son of Charles Hill, of Charlotte, N. C., is recovering in Pinners Point hotel today, following his rescue last night from a freight car in which he had been held prisoner for several days without food or drink.

The boy ran away and hid himself in the car for a journey into unknown lands. He will be held pending instructions from his parents.

### Virginia Shot in Duel.

(By Associated Press)  
COEBURN, VA., July 2.—In a pistol duel at St. Paul, Va., last night, Warren Davis, a well known young man of Russell county, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Alex. Moore. Moore was unhurt and escaped. Davis was shot in the breast and leg.

## HIS WIFE IS MISSING

Wealthy Farmer, Near Williamsburg, Notifies Police.

### HUSBAND FEARS FOUL PLAY

Woman Believed Visiting at McKeesport and Search is Not Started for Several Days—Lady Mysteriously Disappearing is Fifty-two Years Old.

RICHMOND, VA., July 2.—Mrs. Rosabelle Hohman, fifty-two years of age, wife of Mr. Conrad Hohman, a wealthy farmer, whose home is two miles from Williamsburg, is missing from her home and her husband has asked the policemen and detectives of Richmond to search for her.

He fears foul play, his wife having left home on the 24 of June and started in the direction of Williamsburg. When last seen, however, she had turned from the country road into a strip of woods. Knowing people who reside in McKeesport, it was thought perhaps she had gone there, but telephonic communications to the place yesterday evening elicited the information that she had not been seen nor heard of.

In a state of great excitement and deep sorrow, Mr. Hohman, who is just fifty years of age, came to Chief of Police Werner this morning and asked that a search be made for his wife.

Mrs. Hohman is a comely woman and does not look to be fifty-two years old. She has no children, and came with her husband from Pennsylvania to Virginia a little more than a year ago.

They purchased a small farm near Williamsburg and were considered the wealthiest people of the community.

## OFFICERS ARE ELECTED FOR NEW C. & O. COMPANY

Directors of Recently Organized Indiana Concern Held Meeting.

(By Associated Press)  
RICHMOND, VA., July 2.—At a meeting of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, of Indiana, held in this city late today, the following officers were elected:

Frank M. Whitaker, Richmond, Va., president; Henry C. Starr, Richmond, Ind., vice-president; James Stewart MacKie, New York, secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, of Indiana, is the newly incorporated concern which takes over the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville road, recently purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio at receiver's sale.

### Will Escort Governor Mann.

(By Associated Press)  
NORFOLK, VA., July 2.—Comptroller one and two, coast artillery of this city, will leave tomorrow afternoon on board the Virginia to escort Governor Mann to Virginia, where on Monday he will act as escort to Governor Mann of Virginia, who will deliver an address at the unveiling of a Confederate monument at that place.

## TAKING BALLOT ON WALK-OUT QUESTION

Conductors and Trainmen of Pennsylvania Railway Threaten Big Strike.

### COMPANY REFUSES THE DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES

Management of Line Says Men Want Same Pay for Shorter Hours, When the Prevailing Rates Are as High as Others—Union Leaders Issue Statement Giving Their Side.

(By Associated Press)  
PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Official announcement was made today by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the members of the order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed in the train and yard service of the company, east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo, are taking a strike vote because the company has refused to give the men a further increase in wages, amounting to from a 10 to 20 per cent. Approximately 15,500 men are involved.

**Company's Side.**  
In making the announcement the company gave out a statement giving its side of the case and also made public a circular, distributed among the employees, together with the company's answer to the men which was posted in all the yards. The company states that the men want a 10 hour day at the same wages paid for eleven hours and that the eleventh hour be considered extra work and paid for at the new ten hour rate. The company states that its rates, generally speaking, are higher than the New York Central's but that it was willing to apply the rules of the New York Central in addition to the present rates that obtained on the Pennsylvania, providing the eleven hour day could be maintained and pay for over time be paid on the percentage of the daily rate of the Pennsylvania.

The officers of the trainman and conductors unions, in their strike circular to the men, say:

**Statement of Trainmen.**  
"Generally speaking, yard rates, put into effect by your company, compare favorably with the rates paid by other companies in the territory, but we contend that both road and yard rates should be higher on our lines than paid by other companies for similar service, because the policy of the Pennsylvania railroad has always been seemingly to educate their employees in the belief that certain of such employees were entitled to from 5 to 20 per cent, more than paid by other companies for similar service. We feel we are entitled to a continuation of the practice accompanied by standard condition of payment."

The determination to take a strike vote was reached after a conference last Tuesday with General Manager W. H. Myers, who informed the committee that the company would accept the arbitration of the New York Central; that it would adopt all that embodied the principles for which they contend and the rates that have been put into effect on the New York Central, leaving the company's high rates stand, but not increasing them, making a ten hour day apply to the rates, which were made to be at eleven and twelve hour day, and that the company would try to meet these conditions by adjustments, raising rates of pay and conditions of work, the New York Central award as far as possible as has been done in the rates that have been posted recently.

In its answer to the men, posted in all yards, the company says:

**Answer to Men.**  
"As of today, the Pennsylvania railroad pays as high or higher rates than its competitors. The company agreed with this and it is a matter of the ballot."

The opinion of your company is that the company should pay a 10 per cent, higher rate than is paid by companies for similar service. We feel we are entitled to a continuation of the practice accompanied by standard condition of payment."

"Is it fair to penalize your company now, because in the past you have treated its employees as well as any other company would permit, recognition of wages paid by its competitors and further, because, in this instance, it has more than met the demands of the other roads, whose employees, though generally still below those of the Pennsylvania railroad, were brought up more nearly to a parity with the favorable conditions of your company?"

Your committee has presented a schedule which would raise the wages from 12 to 14 per cent, above those now paid for similar service as a result of arbitration and arbitration. This schedule, the company has declined."